

MIDDLE EAST & SOUTH ASIA REVIEW

26 OCTOBER 1983

Lebanon

Bombings Aftermath — Following the bomb attack against the Marine headquarters, Vice President Bush arrived in Beirut on 26 October to review the U.S. force and meet with President Amin al-Jumayyil, Beirut radio reported. The White House called for a meeting of the foreign ministers of the four states participating in the Multinational Force, the French External Relations Ministry disclosed, according to AFP, adding that the meeting will "most likely" be held in Paris on 27 October.

Rescue and clearing up operations continued on the rubble of the destroyed headquarters of the U.S. and French contingents, as the death toll increased to 214 Marines and 58 French paratroopers, according to the clandestine Radio Free Lebanon. Meanwhile, a Marine spokesman cited by Voice of Lebanon radio stated that 300 Marines have arrived in Beirut to replace the casualties.

The Marine contingent was again placed on alert on 25 October in view of reports that three more boobytrapped trucks were roaming the airport perimeter near the U.S. positions, according to Beirut radio, while a British official affirmed that the British Embassy in Beirut was evacuated because of a "suspicious car" outside, AFP reported.

Reaction — The Lebanese parliamentary Foreign Affairs, Security, and Defense Committees held a joint session at which they reached decisions calling on the government to tackle the crisis' external causes and "not to accept" the premise that it is caused by an internal dispute, Voice of Lebanon announced. The committees also decided to denounce the bombings and to express condolences to the U.S. and French peoples and appreciation for the U.S. and French decisions to continue participation in the Multinational Force.

Describing Secretary of State Shultz' statements on the bombings to a closed meeting of Congress as an attempt to intensify U.S. "hostility" against Syria, Damascus radio noted that he said Syria "must bear responsibility for any terrorist actions, whether it is aware of them or not." In other reports, the radio discussed U.S. frustration following the bomb attack and focused on political discussions and division over whether the Marines should remain in Lebanon.

Commander of the Christian forces in southern Lebanon Major Sa'd Haddad asserted that the Russians and Syrians, aided by leftist Lebanese elements, "committed the crime in Beirut," adding that Lebanese Army officers who are collaborating with the Syrians participated in the attacks, according to the Israeli newspaper *Ma'ariv*. On the other hand, the Egyptian newspaper *Al-Jumhuriyah*, cited by Cairo radio, declared that "Israel is the one that benefits" from actions such as the bombings that may provoke the United States and France into further involvement in Lebanon.

Other Political Developments — Saudi mediator Rafiq al-Hariri confirmed that the Lebanese National Reconciliation Congress will be held in Geneva 31 October as scheduled, AFP reported. Since not all parties have been invited to attend, President al-Jumayyil stated that he has decided to meet with Lebanese leaders, trade unions, and functionaries to hear views relating to the congress, Beirut radio said, citing Al-Jumayyil remarks at 25 October meetings with various Lebanese functionaries.

Amal Movement leader Nabih Birri warned against any new "aggression" in the southern suburbs of Beirut. In a statement reported by Damascus radio, he called for action by the Security Arrangements Committee to stop the Phalangist "instigation campaign" and called the U.S. plans to deploy Marines in several areas "a new direct occupation" of Beirut aimed at "liquidating" the Lebanese Nationalist Forces.

Military Clashes — During the night of 25-26 October, Marine positions along the College of Science perimeter and Lebanese Army positions in the southern suburbs in Beirut came under attack, the clandestine Radio Free Lebanon reported. In a related report, Voice of Lebanon reported that the Army arrested two officers from the Fatah movement when a "wide-scale attempt to infiltrate" Army positions in the southern suburbs was repulsed. Lebanese Army positions in Suq al-Gharb also came under sniper and shellfire, according to Radio Free Lebanon.

IDF patrols were attacked near Shabriha and at the southern approaches to Sidon, Jerusalem radio reported. Baghdad Voice of PLO radio reported that an Israeli patrol was ambushed near As-Sarafand.

Iran-Iraq War

Iranian Offensive — Reporting on the latest stage of the offensive in the northern sector, Iranian military communiques carried by Tehran radio revealed that Iranian forces have captured three strategic heights overlooking Panjwin. The communiques also reported that Iraqi troops are destroying the town and predicted that the Iraqi regime will attempt to use the destruction of the town in propaganda attacks against Iran. Iranian forces, they maintained, have not shelled the town, and Iraq therefore bears full responsibility for its destruction. In further action, Iranian forces captured 10 border posts in the region of Sar Dasht. Meanwhile, IRNA reported that in response to the Iranian attacks Iraq used chemical weapons against a village near Baneh, killing 13, blinding 10, and otherwise wounding 40 others.

For its part, in reports by INA and military communiques broadcast by Baghdad radio, Iraq continues to maintain that the Iranian offensive in the northern sector has been defeated. A military spokesman cited by Baghdad radio stated that, in addition to numbers reported in past communiques, over 12,161

Iranians have been killed, bringing the total number for this offensive to over 19,239, with thousands wounded and a large number captured. An unnamed high-ranking officer disclosed that Iran is preparing a new offensive once it replaces its losses, INA reported.

Ramadan Tour — Iraqi First Deputy Prime Minister Taha Yasin Ramadan visited the capitals of the GCC states in order to persuade the Gulf states to adopt a stand that will bring the end of the war closer "or expand it" enough to enable "influential states" to pressure Iran into ending it, Radio Monte Carlo stated, citing a "senior Gulf official." Ramadan conveyed messages from President Saddam Husayn to the leaders of the six GCC states that emphasized that "the only way" to force Iran to end the war is to use sophisticated weapons, "particularly the French Super Etendards and Exocet missiles," against it, the radio reported.

Bandar Khomeyni — Iraqi Vice Foreign Minister Muhammad al-Sashav informed the Japanese ambassador in Baghdad that, by "highest" leadership decision, Iraq will bomb Bandar Khomeyni, KYODO reported.

PLO Affairs

PLO Executive Committee Chairman Yasir 'Arafat inspected the Nahr al-Barid camp following the 24 October shelling of the camp by "Libyan," PFLP-General Command, and dissident forces, Baghdad Voice of PLO radio reported. In the West Bank, Palestinian "revolutionaries" exploded a bomb near the bus station in Nabulus, the radio reported, also noting that Palestinians in the city staged a demonstration against the Israeli occupation.

Jordanian Ambassadors Shot

Jordanian Ambassador to India Muhammad 'Ali Khurma was shot and seriously wounded by an unidentified gunman in New Delhi, Delhi radio reported, adding that India expressed deep shock and abhorrence at the incident. Indian President Indira Gandhi also expressed her shock over the incident, the radio added. In an official statement broadcast by Amman radio, the Jordanian Foreign Ministry denounced the attack. AFP reported that the ambassador to Italy, Taysir 'Ala' ad-Din Tuqan, was "gravely wounded" when five gunmen fired on his car.

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Talks Continue With PRC on Border, Other Issues
BK251621 Delhi Domestic Service in English 1530 GMT
 25 Oct 93

[Text] In New Delhi, India and China continued their talks on the boundary disputes and other bilateral matters for the second day today. The discussions were held in four working groups set up yesterday. These relate to the boundary dispute, trade, culture, and science and technology. The Chinese delegation will visit Khajuraho and Agra tomorrow and the day after. The talks will be resumed on Friday.

Gandhi Reiterates Concern Over Pakistani Weapons
BK251405 Delhi Domestic Service in English 1230 GMT
 25 Oct 83

[Text] The prime minister has reiterated India's grave concern over Pakistan's acquisition of sophisticated weapons beyond her defense needs and the increasing presence of other countries in the Indian Ocean.

Inaugurating the annual senior naval officers' conference in New Delhi today, Mrs Gandhi said that the security environment in India's neighborhood is becoming increasingly dangerous. She said these developments have made it imperative for the country to modernize and strengthen the Navy. Mrs Gandhi said that the designing and construction of Godavari-class frigates within the country is a significant achievement. The first such frigate is undergoing sea trial and is expected to be commissioned in December. The prime minister appreciated the high standard of the Navy's performance in times of war and peace.

In his introductory remarks, the chief of the naval staff, Admiral Dawson, said that apart from meeting new challenges following the geopolitical developments, the Navy has to safeguard the offshore oil installations and economic assets in the country's exclusive economic zone.

Shock Expressed Over Shooting of Jordanian Ambassador
BK251609 Delhi Domestic Service in English 1530 GMT
 25 Oct 83

[Text] The Jordanian ambassador in India, Mr Muhammad 'Ali Khurma, was shot and seriously wounded by an unidentified gunman near his residence in New Delhi this afternoon. His condition is stated to be critical. Police say that the assailant appeared to be from West Asia. The ambassador was walking to his residence from the embassy when the assailant fired several shots at him. He was removed to the nearby American Embassy Hospital and later shifted to the All-India Institute of Medical Sciences. Doctors say his condition is serious, but they are hopeful that he will recover.

The Government of India has expressed deep shock and abhorrence at this cowardly act. An official spokesman suspected that the incident is part of the overall activities connected with the West Asia situation. Security around all Arab missions has been

tightened and the incident is being investigated. Senior officials of the External Affairs Ministry called at the hospital. Mr Khurma is 40 and came to New Delhi a few months ago.

Mrs Gandhi expressed her shock over the incident. In a message of sympathy to the ambassador, she said we hope and pray for your early and full recovery.

The police commissioner has announced an award of 15,000 rupees to anyone who provides information leading to the arrest of the assailants.

Gandhi Sends Condolences to Reagan, Mitterrand
BK251631 Delhi Domestic Service in English 1530 GMT
 25 Oct 83

[Text] The prime minister has expressed her deep shock and grief at the tragic deaths of American and French soldiers in the explosion in Beirut. Mrs Gandhi sent separate messages to President Reagan and President Mitterrand yesterday, saying that the tragedy is all the greater as the soldiers were stationed in Lebanon as part of a peace-keeping force.

Government Seeks Akali Aid To Stem Violence
BK251638 Delhi Domestic Service in English 1530 GMT
 25 Oct 83

[Text] The government has sought the cooperation of the Akalis in putting down violence and sabotage in Punjab. An official spokesman said in New Delhi this evening that the government had always been willing to meet the Akalis and talk to them with a view to reaching an amicable solution, but the Akalis should cooperate in putting down violence and sabotage. He added that operations against terrorists which are now going on will continue.

Asked whether a fresh invitation would be sent to them for resuming talks, the spokesman declined to comment. He, however, pointed out that the doors for negotiations are always open. The prime minister herself has stated this on several occasions.

'Indefinite Curfew' Imposed in Uttar Pradesh City
BK251624 Delhi Domestic Service in English 1530 GMT
 25 Oct 83

[Text] In Uttar Pradesh, indefinite curfew has been imposed on (Bahraich) city following violent incident. An official spokesman told newsmen in Lucknow today that the police had to resort to firing on a violent mob which indulged in heavy stone-throwing at a police post in the city. Two persons were killed and 19 injured. The injured include four policemen. The condition of three of them is reported to be serious. Three persons have been arrested in connection with the incident. The spokesman said the situation is reported to be under control.

Protest Lodged Over Speeches by Indian MP's*BK251535 Karachi Domestic Service in Urdu 1500 GMT
25 Oct 83*

[Text] The Government of Pakistan has protested to the Indian Government about India's continued violation of the internationally recognized principle of noninterference in the internal affairs of other nations. The Indian ambassador to Pakistan was summoned to the Foreign Office today, and a protest was lodged with him over the highly aggressive and objectionable speeches of the members of the Indian parliament belonging to the ruling Congress-I Party. The members had made these speeches at the Sindhi conference held in Delhi from 18 to 19 October. The conference was inaugurated by the Indian prime minister and was also addressed by the Indian president.

The Indian ambassador was told that such activities of the members belonging to the ruling party and official encouragement of these activities constitute a blatant violation of principles of interstate relations.

Bomb Explosion Kills 2 in Lahore 25 October*BK260612 Karachi Domestic Service in Urdu 0600 GMT
26 Oct 83*

[Text] A bomb exploded at the (Bhatigate Chowk), which is always crowded, in Lahore yesterday, killing two people and injuring 17 others. Police are investigating.

Delhi Reports 21 More Arrests Made in Sind Province*BK251625 Delhi Domestic Service in English 1530 GMT
25 Oct 83*

[Text] In Pakistan, police and paramilitary units have arrested 21 more people in the southern province of Sind. The official figure of arrests in Sind has now risen to 120. Opposition sources say that the figure is much higher.

MASHRIQ Cites Official on Nuclear Energy Use*GF231228 Karachi Mashriq in Urdu 16 Oct 83 p 3*

[Editorial: "Peaceful Use of Atomic Energy"]

[Text] Dr Munir Ahmad Khan, chairman of the Pakistan Atomic Energy Commission, said the membership of the People's Republic of China in the International Atomic Energy Agency is an historical event and this agency now has really become a world-wide organization. He expressed hope that the participation of the Chinese Republic in this agency will prove to have a positive, solid, and far-reaching effect on the promotion of the peaceful use of atomic energy.

Welcoming the Chinese Republic as the 12th member of the Atomic Energy Commission the other day in Vienna, Dr Munir Ahmad expressed his views on promoting the peaceful use of the atomic energy and explained the Pakistan Government's policy on this issue. He expressed his faith and conviction that the progress of atomic energy has reached such a stage where it can

now play an important role in the economic growth of those countries which have limited energy resources and at the same time are facing population explosions. He added that progress in the atomic field has gone so far ahead that the days are not far off when some countries will get 550 percent more energy from their atomic reactors than they normally get from their traditional resources.

However, it is a painful reality that a majority of the international community is still bereft of the blessings of nuclear energy. The reason is that the industrial and developed countries would very much like the poor and developing countries to remain far behind in their atomic energy programs. Nuclear power countries try not to let the developing countries step into the field of atomic technology. Not only is a complete lack of generosity shown toward them in the supply of nuclear plants and technology, but a number of restrictions are also imposed on them. The reason they give is that use and promotion of atomic energy in the developing countries would increase nuclear arms flow. This reasoning is baseless. Even neutral American experts have reached the conclusion that if proper precautions are taken with respect to nuclear plants and they are placed under international control, there is no fear of an increase in the flow of nuclear arms. These experts consider baseless such fears that if atomic energy is used in fuel and industrial sectors, there is bound to be a flood of nuclear arms. These American experts are of the opinion that use of atomic energy for peaceful purposes is free from any sort of danger.

Shedding light on the Pakistan nuclear program and the policy of the Government of Pakistan on the issue, Dr Munir Ahmad said: Pakistan's nuclear program is for peaceful purposes and Pakistan has agreed to abide by the restrictions imposed by the international organizations. But it is an irony of fate that the programs which the Atomic Energy Commission has devised for affording nuclear technology to the member countries have been buried under the schemes for obtaining necessary safeguards. For example, the agency earmarked 10 percent of its appropriation in 1970 for adopting measures for the supervision and safeguard of the nuclear plants. This amount was raised to 30 percent in 1983, but the amount earmarked for aid to member countries within the same period for the purpose of assistance to them in the peaceful use of nuclear power remained at 20 percent. It is of course true that the industrial countries give financial aid to this agency to provide technical assistance to member countries. But one must regret the partiality used in obtaining safeguard guarantees and in the provision of technical aid. The need of the movement is for the restrictions to be imposed on one and the same bases and the safeguards required from them should also be on the same bases without any difference. No unnecessary pressure should be imposed on any country.

Pakistan has never aspired to become an atomic power. The president himself has proclaimed several times that Pakistan's nuclear program was meant for peaceful purposes only. We have no unlimited natural resources. Of course, God has blessed Pakistan with vast reserves of uranium. Pakistan wants to acquire nuclear energy for peaceful purposes and only to overcome its current energy shortage. Pakistan wants to set up a 1,000 megawatt nuclear reactor at Chashmah and would welcome cooperation from the United States or any other country which

may be inclined to provide it. Pakistan has in a most straightforward way said that it won't accept pressure from any source. The fact is that Pakistan must install nuclear reactors to overcome the energy shortage in its agricultural and industrial sectors. President Ziaul Haq has more often than not said that Pakistan is not interested in manufacturing nuclear arms. Moreover, Pakistan is ready to accept international inspections.

There have been differences in the past between Pakistan and the United States on the subject of Pakistan's peaceful nuclear programs and this has been due to the fact that the Indian and Israeli lobbies in the United States have been very active in propagating against Pakistan's nuclear programs. The United States, also being affected by this propaganda, has been putting up obstacles in the way of Pakistan getting a 1,000-megawatt reactor for its power station. Pakistan has never tried to make a secret of its nuclear programs. During his last visit to the United States, the president of Pakistan tried to wipe out these misgivings which had been expressed by one circle or the other. On the other hand, India has set up not one, but three processing plants and also has refused to accept any international safeguards. In these circumstances it is not clear why this stepmotherly attitude has been adopted against Pakistan alone.

Dr Munir Ahmad Khan is justified in saying that the prestige, competence, and strength of the International Atomic Energy

Agency lies in the fact that it should be able to make the member countries submit to the safety conditions laid down by it and to international inspections and supervision of their nuclear programs. It is a very distressing and painful reality that some industrial countries are making unfair efforts to impose unilaterally new restrictions in the system of the safeguards and also to introduce selfish amendments in the existing *modus operandi*.

Pakistan is totally against these amendments, but in any case Pakistan supports the idea of holding an international conference under the auspices of the United Nations in which matters relating to the promotion of international cooperation in the peaceful uses of the nuclear energy should be discussed.

Oman Armed Forces Chief Begins Visit 22 October
BK230630 Karachi Domestic Service in Urdu 0200 GMT
23 Oct 83

[Text] The chief of the Armed Forces of Oman, General Sir Timothy Creasey arrived in Rawalpindi yesterday on a 3-day official visit to Pakistan. He met with the chairman of the Joint Chiefs of Staff Committee, General Mohammad Iqbal Khan, and exchanged views on matters of bilateral importance. Gen Creasey also met with the Air Force chief, Air Marshal Mohammad Anwar Shamim.

Commentary Views Beirut Bombing Effect on U.S. Policy
LD260012 Tehran Domestic Service in Persian 1340 GMT
 25 Oct 83

[Unattributed commentary]

[Excerpt] The heroic resistance put up by the Lebanese people against the Multinational Forces, particularly the U.S. and French forces, is one of the most violent events of the past few days. As you heard, as a result of a frightening bomb explosion, the headquarters of the U.S. Marines and the command post of the French interventionist force in Beirut were demolished and leveled, with a great number of the mercenary forces being killed. This act led to a variety of reactions; it is now expected to lead to certain other consequences.

The first reaction to the explosion was that murmurs of the French, Italian, and British forces' withdrawal from Lebanon gained momentum, with the officials of these countries implying that they would reconsider the presence of their forces in Lebanon. As for American officials, who have memories of the Vietnam war as well as public pressure, they too intend to deal with this problem in some way, because the presence of American forces in Lebanon will undoubtedly influence American public opinion on their withdrawal from that country, and this will inevitably bring about unpleasant developments for the United States.

We should now wait and see the consequences of the resistance put up by the Lebanese Muslim people. Meanwhile, it should be pointed out that the U.S. Administration has already warned that if Iran blockades the Strait of Hormuz, it will dispatch some of its troops from Lebanon to the Persian Gulf. However, considering the vulnerability of the interventionist American troops in Lebanon — troops that have failed to protect themselves against the unarmed Lebanese people — one wonders how they can display any show of strength in the Persian Gulf region against 40 million armed men.

Majlis Committee Condemns USSR Arms Supply to Iraq
LD251728 Tehran Domestic Service in Persian 1630 GMT
 25 Oct 83

[Text] The Majlis Foreign Affairs Committee has issued a statement in connection with the Iraqi missile attacks on the residential areas of Dezful and Masjed Soleyman and the bombardment of Marivan and Baneh.

The statement refers to the Islamic combatants' recent victories and the weakness of the Ba'thist, Zionist regime of Iraq, the bombardment of cities and residential areas by the dying regime of Iraq, the silence of the UN and other international organizations proclaiming human rights and the Soviet Union's equipping of Iraq with destructive missiles. The statement says: Any missile that brings fire and blood to destroy our people's homes gives a clearer picture of the nature of the Eastern superpower. We condemn this action by the Soviet Union, which is constantly equipping Iraq. We believe that the Soviet Union and the United States are equal as far as world-devouring and hostility toward Islam and the Islamic Revolution are concerned.

Supreme Defense Council Holds Session 25 October
LD252346 Tehran Domestic Service in Persian 2030 GMT
 25 Oct 83

[Text] The Supreme Defense Council held a session tonight chaired by Seyyed 'Ali Khamene'i, president of the republic and chairman of the Supreme Defense Council.

In this session, the situation on the battlefronts and the spectacular victories achieved by the combatants of Islam in confrontation with the blasphemous enemy and the counterrevolution were studied, discussions were held, views were exchanged on the future war plans, and some decisions were made.

At the conclusion of this session, Hashemi-Rafsanjani, the imam's representative in the Supreme Defense Council, in an interview with our correspondent, explained some of this session's decisions. The details of this interview will be broadcast in subsequent news bulletins.

Foreign Ministry Delegation Leaves for Turkey 25 Oct
GF251730 Tehran IRNA in English 1650 GMT 25 Oct 83

[Text] Tehran, Oct. 25, IRNA — An Iranian delegation led by the political managing director of Foreign Ministry, Hoseyn Lavasani, left for Turkey today. Mr. Lavasani carried a message of Iranian Foreign Minister 'Ali Akbar Velayati to his Turkish counterpart, Ilter Turkmen. The delegation is to hold talks with Turkish authorities on mutual relations and the regional developments.

Base Headquarters Issues Communiques on Val-Fajr IV

Communique No 14

LD251052 Tehran Domestic Service in Persian 0952 GMT
 25 Oct 83

[Communique No 14 of Hamzeh Seyyed ash-Shohada Headquarters]

[Excerpts] The valiant battle of the selfless Islamic forces and the liberating forces of the army of the Koran in the second phase of the Val-Fajr IV operations continues with total control over the Iraqi town of Panjwin. The heroic defenders of the Islamic Revolution continue to advance to achieve their preplanned objectives.

Brave Islamic nation, martyr-nurturing Iranian nation: Following the victories achieved by the Islamic troops during the Val-Fajr IV operations, under the wise leadership of Commander in Chief Imam Khomeyni, aimed at annihilating the Iraqi Ba'thist-Zionist forces, halting their aggression, and silencing enemy fire on the Islamic homeland's Kurdish-inhabited towns and areas, as well as warning the Eastern and Western supporters of the Zionist Baghdad regime, the sensitive and strategic heights overlooking Panjwin were liberated following the advance of the selfless Islamic liberating forces deep inside Iraqi territory. The Islamic forces are now taking positions on three heights in Panjwin; they now control this town.

The mercenary Saddam regime has resorted to destruction, annihilation, explosion, and demolishing of installations in Panjwin. It aims to make propaganda mileage by discrediting the Islamic Republic, thus continuing its savage and diabolical crimes. The Islamic Revolution Guards Corps and the Islamic Republic Armed Forces, while reiterating their refusal to fire on Iraqi civilian towns and areas, declare that responsibility for this brutal act by the Baghdad regime lies with the criminal Baghdad rulers; the consequences of this act too must be borne by the criminals ruling Baghdad.

[Signed] Hamzeh Seyyed ash-Shohada Headquarters, joint operational center of the Islamic Republic Armed Forces and the Islamic Revolution Guards Corps

Communique No 15

LD251805 Tehran Domestic Service in Persian 1630 GMT
25 Oct 83

[Communique No 15 of Hamzeh Seyyed ash-Shohada Headquarters]

[Excerpts] In the name of God, the compassionate, the merciful. Heroic Islamic nation, martyr-nurturing Iranian nation: The God-seeking combatants of the army of Islam continued the second stage of the victorious Val-Fajr IV operations with the help of endless divine assistance. On the northern axis of the Val-Fajr IV operational zone last night they raided the positions of the criminal Ba'thist-Zionist Iraqi forces and the counter-revolutionaries, who are dependent on world arrogance, on a border strip southwest of Sar Dasht. They succeeded in taking up positions on the sensitive and strategic heights and in all areas on the Sar Dasht border region. By entering enemy territory in the area, they managed to deal further heavy blows to the decaying enemy.

In the course of these victorious operations, the 1,700 (Nuri) border heights and the Alan region situated on the border strip were completely liberated from the filth of the defeated Ba'thist-Zionist forces and the agents who are dependent on the East or the West. More enemy servicemen were killed or taken prisoner by the victorious forces of Islam. In the course of this liberation, all the central bases of the God-fighting minigroups of Komeleh, Democrat, and Mojahedin-e Khalq Organization were captured by the combatants of Islam, and their central members were killed or took refuge in the bosom of their criminal masters.

The self-sacrificing combatants of the liberation army of Islam, advancing into Iraqi territory in this region and opening heavy weapons fire, destroyed the border post of (Geluyeh) in Iraq.

In these operations which resulted in the liberation of a vast part of the Islamic homeland and areas inside Iraqi territory, a large quantity of enemy war equipment and vast arms and ammunition and supply dumps of the enemy were destroyed or taken by the heroic combatants of Islam as booty, including three vast arms and ammunition dumps, one explosives dump, one chemicals dump, and two large supply dumps.

South of the Val-Fajr IV operational axis, in the Marivan region, the God-seeking liberation army of Islam liberated further strategic and sensitive heights overlooking Panjwin deep inside Iraqi territory, encircled the town of Panjwin from three axes, and completely dominates this town. In doing so, it killed or took prisoner a large number of enemy servicemen; the bodies of several commanders of the annihilated Iraqi forces could be seen among the dead. The defeated enemy is continuing to destroy and blow up installations of the besieged Iraqi town of Panjwin.

[Signed] Hamzeh Seyyed ash-Shohada Headquarters, joint operations center of the Islamic Revolution Guards Corps and the Armed Forces of the Islamic Republic of Iran

Armed Forces Joint Staff Communique No 1,513

LD251828 Tehran Domestic Service in Persian 1630 GMT
25 Oct 83

[Communique No 1,513 of Joint Staff of Armed Forces of Islamic Republic of Iran]

[Text] In His exalted name. The victorious combatants of Islam continued their relentless battle on the Val-Fajr IV operational fronts yesterday and last night. They crushed and routed the aggressor forces of Iraq, repulsed enemy movement and operations, and fortified their new positions and defensive lines. In return, to compensate for their repeated shameful defeats, the Ba'thist criminals this morning committed more crimes using chemical bombs. By bombing suburbs and villages near Baneh, they martyred 13 dear compatriots and injured 48, including a number of children.

Sporadic exchanges of fire continued on the Piranshah and Hajj 'Umrans fronts. Our forces fired on enemy positions and supply routes, destroying a number of vehicles and an ammunition dump and killing or wounding a number of enemy personnel.

During exchanges of fire on the Bakhtaran and Ilam and southern fronts, the mighty combatants of Islam fired on enemy positions and units and dispatched patrol groups to the Iraqi forces' defensive areas, halting all enemy movements and keeping them under control. They also silenced enemy artillery fire and inflicted losses and casualties on the Saddamist mercenaries, killing or injuring a number of enemy personnel. Exchanges of fire were more intense in the Qasr-e Shirin, Sumar, and Meymak regions than on the other western fronts. Abadan yesterday was brought under long-range enemy fire, resulting in damage to a number of houses.

[Signed] Joint Staff of the Armed Forces of the Islamic Republic of Iran

MKO Office Issues Communique on Fighting in Kordestan

GF251844 (Clandestine) Free Voice of Iran in Persian
1500 GMT 25 Oct 83

[Text] According to our correspondent, the Mojahedin-e Khalq [MKO] office in Paris issued a communique today announcing that 500 of Khomeyni's hiring guards were killed by the

dedicated Kurdish peshmergas in their attack on Kurdish villages yesterday.

In this communique, it is stated that during the course of the barbaric attack by the Khomeyni regime on the defenseless people and villages of Iran's Kordestan, which was (?beaten back) by the fierce resistance of the Kurdish peshmergas of the KDP of Iranian Kordestan, the peshmergas of the Mojahedin-e Khalq, and the resistance forces of the people, more than 500 guards and hezbollahis of the repressive Khomeyni regime were killed.

In these attacks, the Khomeyni regime's forces used various heavy arms such as cannon and [words indistinct] and shelled the Kurdish villages in a barbaric manner. In the MKO communique, it was stated that now the residents of the villages invaded by the Khomeyni forces are homeless. In these clashes, some Kurdish peshmergas and mojaheds were martyred and some were wounded.

Democratic Party Leader on Opposition to Khomeyni

PM201431 Paris *Le Matin* in French 18 Oct 83 p 23

[Interview with Kordestan Democratic Party Secretary General Abdol Rahman Qasemlu by Bernard Kouchner and Marc Kravetz — date, place not given]

[Excerpts] *Le Matin*: You have been waging an armed fight against the Khomeyni regime for more than 4 years now. Despite the latter's repeated declarations, he has not succeeded in destroying you. Nonetheless, Tehran's army occupies all the Kurdish villages, it has forces which are incomparably superior to yours in both numbers and equipment. Do you think you can continue to resist for long?

Abdol Rahman Qasemlu: At the present time, the military situation in Kordestan is unfavorable to the regime. The government forces have succeeded in gaining control of some main roads at the cost of considerable losses, but from 1700 hours to dawn they have to abandon them to our peshmergas. They are not safe from our ambushes anywhere. Even the cities are not safe.

A few weeks ago the peshmergas made an incursion into Mahabad (capital of Iranian Kordestan — *Le Matin* editor's note) and, right in the center of the city, disarmed all the policemen at the police headquarters. A little over 2 weeks ago, the peshmergas succeeded in seizing an important army base near (Nagadeh) (in northern Kordestan — *Le Matin* editor's note). Khomeyni has engaged more than 200,000 men against us and we have 20 times fewer peshmergas, but the 5-month offensive against us last spring and summer cost our enemies 5,322 lives and 1,516 wounded. Of course, the regime's troops, which are incapable of winning a victory over our peshmergas, take vengeance on the civilian populations and are pursuing a policy of outright genocide in Kordestan. Nonetheless, the Kurdish people are supporting the armed struggle as before, not only in the mountains but also in the cities. After the execution of 59 political prisoners in Mahabad, we launched a general strike call; it was unanimously followed in all Kurdish cities. It is the regime which is now on the defensive and which we are attacking.

Le Matin: The various sections of the Iranian opposition have announced Khomeyni's forthcoming fall several times. We observe that he is still in power.

Abdol Rahman Qasemlu: It must first be remembered that few leaders have been as popular as Khomeyni was when he returned to Iran, probably with the support of 90 percent of the population. But there are also few revolutions in which the situation has changed as rapidly. I do not think that more than 10 percent of Iranians now support Khomeyni. Those 10 percent have great influence because they are mainly young people who are fanatical, armed, well organized, and well trained and who enjoy all the opportunities offered by a state apparatus. It is thanks to them that Khomeyni is able to stand firm. I cannot really predict what will happen in the near future, but I note that the crisis in the regime is constantly worsening.

The war against Iraq has reached a complete deadlock and all Khomeyni's offensives have failed. The war against us is becoming increasingly violent and damaging. Just think: 2 million refugees, hundreds of thousands of people killed, wounded, and disabled, and untold damage. Iran now has more than 5 million unemployed people, in other words, 12.5 percent of the total population. In addition to that, there is the lack of any political and individual freedom, daily outrages to human dignity, interference in and restrictions on private life, almost 100,000 political prisoners, and more than 50,000 executions. That is what Iran has become with just a few months to go before the 5th anniversary of the Islamic Republic.

Le Matin: Your enemies accuse you of being "Baghdad's agents" in its war against Iran. What relations do you have with the Iraqi Government?

Abdol Rahman Qasemlu: First, look at a map of Iranian Kordestan. We are "geopolitically" surrounded. We do not have access to the sea and we are surrounded by countries which, to say the least, do not have much sympathy for the Kurdish people. However, we desperately need to communicate with other countries. If a state offers us that possibility without preconditions, we accept. That is true of the Iraqi Government. In addition, Iraq and we are fighting Khomeyni's regime. We are, therefore, objectively on the same side of the barricade, but we are not fighting Khomeyni for Iraq's sake. Thus, there is cooperation between us, and it is legitimate cooperation in our view since it benefits the Iranian Kurds' national liberation movement.

Le Matin: Does that mean that Baghdad is giving you financial and military aid?

Abdol Rahman Qasemlu: We have not received any aid from the Iraqi Government nor from any other government.

Le Matin: Your organization belongs to the National Resistance Council which comprises various organizations opposing Khomeyni, including the Mojahedin-e Khalq and prominent figures like Bani-Sadr. Do you feel that your allies fully share your viewpoint on the future of Iran and Iranian Kordestan?

Abdol Rahman Qasemlu: We only agreed to join that council if it accepted in exchange our two watchwords: democracy and autonomy; Mojahedin-e Khalq leader Masud Rajavi did so. In addition, the council recognizes Bani-Sadr as Iran's legitimate president, although when he was president of the Islamic Republic he waged war on us. That posed problems for us, but we thought that, since Bani-Sadr decided to join the opposition, he had in fact come round to our positions, and not the reverse.

Montazeri Tells Khamene'i To Study People's Problems

LD251225 Tehran IRNA in English 0902 GMT 25 Oct 83

[Text] Qom, Oct. 25 IRNA — President 'Ali Khamene'i Monday called on Ayatollah Hoseyn 'Ali Montazeri.

During the meeting, Ayatollah Montazeri said the problems of the people should be studied by the officials. He said any slackness in this respect will cause dissatisfaction among people. He also drew attention of government officials on the issues of rural areas and suggested that necessary facilities should be provided to the rural population to check their migration to the urban areas.

Ayatollah Montazeri also said services of qualified people should be utilised for key positions in the country.

Montazeri Meets With Officials, Speaks on Media Role

GF221800 Tehran IRNA in English 1616 GMT 22 Oct 83

[Text] Qom, Oct. 22, IRNA — Ayatollah Musavi-Ardabili, the chief justice of the supreme court, and Hojjat ol-Islam Moqtada'i, member of the high judicial council, Ruhani, head of the central archives of the Islamic revolution, Dorri-Najafabadi, Majlis deputy, Dr. Manafi, minister of health, and some committed physicians met with Ayatollah Montazeri here on Friday.

In another development a group of officials and staff of the information and news units of the central news bureau and some staffers from the world service of the radio and television of the Islamic Republic visited Ayatollah Montazeri Friday.

During the meeting Ayatollah Montazeri said that the mass media shouldered the grave task of preserving the prestige and honour of the Islamic revolution and the Islamic Republic in the world. He stressed that the mass media [words indistinct] carry out their duties with necessary arrangements and sufficient preparedness.

Referring to the false reports broadcast by imperialist mass media, the ayatollah said that this was the routine job of the world mass media and urged the audience to ever maintain their Islamic integrity and refrain from resorting to wrong policies despite the fact that the imperialist media used falsehood as a means of propagating their deceptions.

In another part of his speech the ayatollah stressed that the mass media and especially the radio and television of the Islamic Republic should not be inclined to a special group or party at the time of elections.

Velayati, Japanese Envoy Discuss Expanding Cooperation

LD221919 Tehran Domestic Service in Persian 1630 GMT 22 Oct 83

Minister Velayati at noon today. In the course of this meeting, the ambassador expressed his pleasure over the expansion of relations between the two countries and expressed the hope for further bilateral expansion of economic, industrial, and cultural cooperation in the future. He then said: A number of delegations will shortly visit Iran to complete and make operational the petrochemical complex and to make a feasibility study on city transport and metro. We are prepared to cooperate with the Islamic Republic Government in the field of agriculture, particularly the expansion and improvement of rich cultivation.

In response, Velayati referred to mutual interests between the two countries, adding: Iran and Japan enjoy particularly strategic success and special positions in Asia. He added: As a powerful country in the region, enjoying a special position, Iran wishes to expand its relations with the countries that understand its situation and bear in mind our nation's determination to live independently, to avoid dependence, and to establish relations with other countries on the basis of mutual respect.

Arrested Tudeh Party Members' TV Discussion

GF251412 Tehran Television Service in Persian 1721 GMT 24 Oct 83

[Part III of roundtable discussion with arrested Tudeh Party members and leaders — duration 96 minutes, recorded]

[Summary from poor reception] I am Farajollah Mizani, member of the Political Bureau, member of the editorial staff, and official in charge of the party organization.

I am Gholam Hasan Qa'empanah, member of the Central Committee of the defunct Tudeh Party, member of the editorial board of *Nameh Mardom*, and member of the central investigation organ of the party.

I am Anushirvan Ebrahimi, member of the Political Bureau, secretary of the Central Committee of the Tudeh Party, and official in charge of the Democrat faction and party organization in Azarbayjan.

I am Shahrokh Jahangiri, candidate member of the Central Committee and official in charge of the party's clandestine organizations.

I am 'Ali Galavish, member of the party's Central Committee and official in charge of the party's Kordestan organization.

I am Ahmad 'Ali Rasadi, member of the Central Committee and official in charge of the investigation department for Tehran Province as well as member of the central investigation department.

I am ('Asef Ramezandideh), member of the Central Committee and member of the central labor organization.

I am Gagig Avanesian, member of the Central Committee and official in charge of logistics.

[Unidentified correspondent] This part of the discussion will center on party behavior, short and long-term party policies and goals, its wrong acts and violations, and finally the nature of Soviet policies before and after the revolution. We begin the program with the party's wrong actions. Mr Hajari, please begin:

[Hajari] Greetings to Imam Khomeyni, the auspicious leader of the revolution and the martyr-nurturing and sacrificing people of our revolutionary homeland. Greetings to the martyrs of the revolution, the respect for whose holy and pure blood must be eternally preserved. Greetings to and a wish for the final and imminent victory of our homeland's fighters at the fronts of right against wrong. I have been under arrest for 7 months and have had sufficient time to think of the party's end. I have reached the conclusion that the dissolution of the party by the chief revolution prosecutor was an inevitable act. This is because in the course of the party's activities during the past 4 years, during the reign of the Islamic Republic of Iran, they were mostly against the laws of the country and against the interests of the people. Participants in this roundtable have analyzed party actions from various points of view. During this discussion, I should like to discuss the actions which resulted in my opinion in the dissolution of the party. These were the crimes that were committed by the party against the Islamic Republic of Iran.

You remember that the party resumed its open activities following the victory of the revolution. This activity was in the form of organizing openly across the country and within the framework of the current laws and regulations of the country. Party members were ordered to take note of all laws and regulations when openly operating. However, the Navid organization with its history of clandestine activities remained a clandestine organization. It was gradually charged with certain responsibilities and assigned missions which were against the law and the interests of the people. What this organization did was criminal. In other words, the party resumed its operations in a two-faced way with respect to the Islamic Republic of Iran. The duties of the clandestine organization were:

1. Intelligence work as discussed in detail by the person in charge of the organization.
2. Possession of a clandestine printing press contrary to the regulations of the Interior Ministry and revolution prosecutor's office. We were aware that all organizations are supposed to publish all their publications in known printing offices with predetermined numbers.
3. Hiding weapons which the organization obtained during the course of the revolution and their continued possession irrespective of the statement by the revolution prosecutor ordering their handover to committees and mosques.
4. Infiltration of its agents in organizations and offices banned by the revolution prosecutor.
5. (?Establishment) of a military branch and attempts to expand this organization. I would like to add here that the imam's

message ordered Armed Forces personnel not to join political organizations. However, the party ignored this order and even though we considered the imam's words as a bidding decree, they were ignored.

6. The actual presence of this organization operating without the knowledge of the Ministry of Interior.

7. Party approval for the 10-point statement by the revolution prosecutor. This was repeatedly approved while the party maintained a clandestine organization. I add that the organization was active and carried out extensive operations during the idolatrous era. Its members proudly carried out their political activities since they were struggling against a puppet, decadent, dictatorial, and antipopular regime. However, on the orders of the party, these members were forced to continue their past activities in the Islamic Republic and against a popular regime. This forced them to commit illegal acts.

In addition to the illegal actions carried out by the clandestine organization, the party also carried out illegal activities which I now outline briefly:

I would like to say that the issue of the party's dependence on the Soviet Union is the first issue which must be noted. Examples have been cited in this respect and I add to them. One clear example is the party's support for granting northern oil rights to the Soviet Union. We know that in the latter part of 1944 and in early 1945 when the Soviet delegation headed by (Kaftratzeh) was staying in Tehran and had officially demanded the rights to northern oilfields the party actively supported this. The issue becomes more interesting for the dear viewers when they realize that almost 2 months before this issue when the government of Sa'ed had raised the issue of granting the same rights to the Americans in the Majlis, a party member in the Majlis opposed it and said: The party opposes the granting of any rights to foreigners.

The other issue that in truth can be mentioned in this respect is the formation of the Azarbayjan Democratic faction which occurred without the knowledge of the party. The party branch in Azarbayjan was forced to form this faction without the knowledge of the party and the party in turn was forced to support the formation of the faction and its activities. The issue of nationalization of oil in the south is another matter which showed the state of dependence.

Following the revolution, we witnessed instances of dependence with respect to the war. Following the start of the aggressive Iraqi war, the party supposedly condemned the aggression even though at times its silence showed its support for Soviet policy. When the issue of crossing the border was raised after the recapture of Khuninshahr for the sake of silencing the enemy's long-range artillery which shelled Iranian cities like Abadan, Khorramshahr, and other areas, the party cautiously sided with Soviet policies. In one issue of *Poreh Va Pasokh* this issue was raised. His Holiness Ayatollah Musavi-Ardabili then criticized this during a Friday prayer sermon. I should say that in political issues the party followed the Soviet policies on Iran, the region, and the world. Economically speaking, we know that at the start of the revolution the Soviet Union gave the party around 1,000

tons of paper as aid. Other examples have also been noted here earlier.

Another issue of importance is that of espionage which stems from dependence. A large number of participants in this discussion who were involved with the issue spoke about it frankly. Their remarks have been sufficient and we need not repeat them. The secretary general of the party, Mr Kianuri, mentioned that the Soviet Union asked for information about the army. That is an unexplainable act of treason and a certified crime. The other issue I must mention is that of the overthrow. We know that parties which oppose the ruling party of the country in implementation of political, social, and economic programs always try to seize power at some time. There are three ways of doing this, the legal way, which would be possible by offering better programs, obtaining popular trust, and as a result winning more seats in the Majlis. The second way is by force in the form of a revolution and there are examples of this in the world such as the French and October Revolutions and that of our dear country Iran. The third type is to deal an unexpected blow when a party has the necessary facilities and capabilities, providing that conditions are ripe. Under such circumstances, a blow can result in the overthrow of the ruling government. The party of course would use all its overt and covert powers in such a case. The third kind is a long-term policy which is implemented over a long period of time. The party's clandestine organization was a power capable of such a thing and may have been used in this respect at some future time. We should consider its preparations for a long-term policy for the overthrow as a crime.

Other instances which can be mentioned include illegal missions abroad to countries not normally allowed. In such cases, the person would pretend to go to a third country but would go to another country and of course at the real destination the passports would not be stamped.

[First unidentifiable speaker] The following are some of the short-term party policies:

1. Attempt to obtain legal permission to carry out open operations for the sake of furthering the organizational influence, press work, and propaganda.
2. The party's particular understanding of the imam's line and its use to obtain legality and influence the people.
3. Attempts to show that there are policies common to both the party and (?Islamic Republic policies).
4. Attempts to explain past party policies in a favorable light.

The main efforts of the party however were centered on long-term policies and seizing power.

Finally, in conclusion, I should say that the roots of all these revolve around lack of recognition of the nobility and nature of the Islamic Revolution and lack of recognition of the extent and depth of the influence of Islam among the people of Iran as well as the lack of recognition of the decisive role of Imam Khomeyni. This is a warning to the small number of party supporters: Do

not follow such falsehood and come back to the people, the revolution, and the imam.

[Second unidentifiable speaker] The arrests of party leaders were carried out in two phases. Some occurred during January 1982 and the rest in April 1982. During the period between the two arrests, the behavior of the remaining party leaders in the form of publication of statements and political commentaries showed the continuation of the same policies carried out prior to the arrest of the first group of party leaders.

[Third unidentifiable speaker] In the period between the two arrests, we were afraid of possible confessions and capture of incriminating documents and as a result we undertook our counterattack. We published statements on the theme of imperialist role — that is, the British intelligence service, CIA, and even Mosad — in these arrests. Our claims also referred to torture, where in our last statement, we alleged that the confessions were obtained as a result of torture. The entire move was made in anticipation of possible confessions and statements. We were preparing to say that such cases were instances of false confessions and creations of files for certain goals.

[Fourth unidentifiable speaker] The entire Iranian society approved of the slogan "War, war until victory" since Saddam launched his attack against Iran for the sake of crushing the Islamic Republic, which was carried out as a result of the instigation of U.S. imperialism. The entire society chanted this slogan since the start of the war and continue to chant it louder and more extensively now that the war is nearing victory. However, the Seday-e Melli completely ignored this since it is a sign of the (?total approval) of the Islamic Revolution and its deep roots. When extensive parts of Iran were under the occupation of the aggressive Zionist-Imperialist regime of Iraq then the National Voice Radio began talking about a mediation effort and carried propaganda about peace and the necessity for peace between the Islamic Republic and the aggressor regime of Iraq. This clearly would be the imposition of (?U.S. desires) on Iran and the private agreement between the superpowers. What I have said and the general discussions during this roundtable show the treatment of the National Voice of the nationalist, progressive, and freedom-seeking people of Iran.

Iranian nationalism has always showed a determination for achieving independence from the imperialists. The Tudeh Party is today faced with a calamity. However, such talk that the Tudeh prisoners are being maltreated in prisons, that they are being tortured, and so on is untrue. In fact, the treatment received by Tudeh prisoners is very good. On the other hand, the patriots have a right to treat us as they like and we are in a state of complete surrender in this matter. We should have followed the fortunes of our nation and people instead of attaching ourselves to a outside power.

[Fifth unidentifiable speaker] Our party has been following Soviet policies and it had little regard for national aspirations. The party's history is full of incidents of treachery, treason, and breaking of faith. The Soviet Union continues to talk about friendship with Iran but ignores the bombing of helpless people in Iranian cities while at the same time it continues its aid and

support to the Saddam regime. A similar policy is being pursued by the Soviets in Afghanistan. These circumstances show how wrong it is to adhere to such a policy of working for the super-powers. Such a policy is against the wishes and aspirations of the Iranian people.

IRNA Report

LD251148 Tehran IRNA in English 0903 GMT 25 Oct 83

[Text] Tehran, Oct. 25, IRNA- A member of the pro-Moscow defunct Tudeh Party Monday evening stressed that Marxism had reached a dead-end in the Islamic society of Iran and was strange before Islamic principles.

Mohammad Ali Amu'i, who led the third part of a T.V. interview with leading figures of the defunct party, further noted that although the Iraqi imposed war had created obstacles in the way of the Islamic republic's development projects for the deprived people, still a glimpse at government services under the present circumstances, was an honourable victory. [sentence as received]

As a leading member of the party, Amu'i warned those still following doctrines of the defunct Tudeh Party not to be deceived by false propaganda, urging them to think of the dependence [as received] of the Islamic Republic of Iran and join the nation.

Mehdi Kayhan, a former news writer and announcer of the Persian service of Radio Moscow, known as Seday-e Melli (Nation Voice), referring to the malicious nature of this Soviet propaganda machine said that although the radio broadcast its programmes under the pretext of defending Iranian people, in fact it had nothing to do with Iran and independence-seeking aspirations of its people.

While still a vast area of the Iranian territory was in the occupation of the Ba'thist regime of Iraq, Sedaye Melli changed its position and called for a truce of war, Kayhan said.

He added that further emphasis of Seday-e Melli on a disgraceful peace between the Islamic republic and the aggressor Iraqi regime revealed that both the East and the West had made a compromise on the issue.

At a time when Soviet forces were dispatched to Afghanistan to protect the subservient regime in Kabul, Radio Sedaye Melli reported a revolution in Afghanistan and referred to the presence of the Red Army there as a measure to "defend the revolution," Kayhan noted.

Farajollah Mizani, a member of the Political Bureau, also said for the past 40 years all the defunct Tudeh Party members were with the idea that every society should either be inclined towards socialism or take steps towards capitalism.

He added that for them it was hard to believe that the Islamic Republic could follow its own path with no inclination either towards West or East. But, he stressed, the past four years disturbed party members calculations and proved to them that the Islamic revolution and republic had its own line to follow.

Another member of the Political Bureau, Manuchehr Behzadi, commenting on the vicious objectives of the party in the long-run, said that it was planned to weaken ulema and the regime by magnifying minor disputes between them.

The defunct party was also trying to harm the stance of the Islamic republic in the Iraqi imposed war by opposing the entry of the Iranian forces into Iraqi territory, and proposing the issue of peace, he said.

Radio Iran on Lack of Government Aid, War Budget

GF221820 (Clandestine) Radio Iran in Persian 1330 GMT 22 Oct 83

[Text] According to nationalist sources in Tehran, the regime's policy to cut off aid to government organizations and service centers has not been limited to water and power and encompasses all government organizations including the municipalities. In this connection, in the first week of Mehr [month beginning 23 September], the Islamic regime brought the mayors of several large cities to Tehran to participate in special classes in order to learn new self-sufficiency techniques or, in other words, new ways of extortion.

Mullah Nateq-Nuri, the interior minister, delivered a speech on 30 September to the mayors' seminar, in which he said: Municipalities must move toward self-sufficiency and, God willing, plan so that in the future they would no longer need a government budget.

On the same issue, one of the warmongering leaders of the regime, Hashemi-Rafsanjani, in a speech supporting the reduction of the regime's aid to government organizations and especially Tehran municipality, stated that the most important thing is to teach the people that the municipality's work is not part of the government and is one belonging to the people. It is they who should pay for the running of the city.

We remind you that such remarks come out of the mouths of leaders of a regime which has allocated 65 billion tumans for the war in this year's budget, which is definitely miles apart from the real figure since according to the claims of the regime itself the real costs of the war during last year came to 125 billion tumans. We add that the regime has announced an (?estimated) budget deficit of 68 billion rials for this year. This is at a time when Mullah Nateq-Nuri, the interior minister, crows: We can supply all the needs of the country with 2 million barrels of oil a day. Those who have come back from the fronts without limbs are proof of such claims!

Radio Iran Cites Demonstrations in Tehran, Tabriz

GF231716 (Clandestine) Radio Iran in Persian 1330 GMT 23 Oct 83

[Text] A wave of public anger and discontent has engulfed the entire country and is growing with each passing day. According to our news sources, sporadic demonstrations were held in several

parts of Tehran including Zafar Avenue some time ago protesting against shortages and the difficult living conditions in the Islamic Republic.

According to the same report, sporadic demonstrations continue murderous policies of the regime by gathering in front of food distribution centers. They have chanted slogans against Ruhollah Khomeyni and his destructive regime.

The same report adds that unemployment, high prices, shortage of essential goods, and the pressure of unfair economic policies Azarbayjan Province has reached unclimbable heights and the people have had their fill of the agents of the regime and its administrative officials.

As we said in an earlier newscast, in a Friday prayer in Esfahan, the Islamic regime's Friday imam stressed that those Afghans who have become employees of the Islamic regime are religious brothers of Iranians and widowed women are shari'a bound to satisfy their needs. We had a report from Mashhad that recently a large number of Afghan dead were buried with the bodies of 450 war victims of the province. Afghans living in Iran report in

this connection that Khomeyni's regime, which is no longer able to mobilize forces, has hired a large number of Afghan refugees for military operations. A large number of them have died so far.

Bushehr Governor General Visits Khark Island 22 Oct
GF221812 Bushehr Domestic Service in Persian 1330 GMT
22 Oct 83

[Text] To meet the people living on Khark Island and to inspect the oil installations there, Mr Zamanian, governor general of Bushehr, arrived on Khark today.

According to a report by the Central News Unit, the governor general of Bushehr was received at the airport by the district governor, commander of the Islamic Revolution Guards Corps, and military and law enforcement commanders of the island. Mr Zamanian and his adviser on economic matters, who was accompanying him, called on Hojjat-ul Eslam Salehi, the Friday imam of Khark, and held talks with him on related matters. The governor general of Bushehr then inspected the oil installations of the island.